

DESCRIPTION OF THE LARVA OF *PSEUDOTERPNA*
PERCOMPTARIA, Gn.

By W. J. RAINBOW, Entomologist.

(Plate xviii.)

Family GEOMETRIDÆ.*Sub-Family* BOARMIINÆ.*Genus* Pseudoterpna, *Meyr.*PSEUDOTERPNA PERCOMPTARIA, *Gn.*

(Pl. xviii., Figs. 1, 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d.)

Dorsal surface sage green with small black spots; sides concolorous, with narrow longitudinal median stripes of pale yellow, the latter bordered with green; lateral surfaces sparingly dotted with minute black spots; in addition to these, the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth segments have each a small red spot, seated just below the spiracular orifice; spiracles white, oval, ringed with black; ventral surface concolorous, with median stripe of pale yellow.

The *head* consists of an elongated, hard, chitinous process, wedge-shaped, deeply grooved down the centre both above and underneath; back of head sage-green at base, apex suffused with pink and tipped with black, the surface finely granulated, and sparingly dotted with black; sides granulated, sage-green, with a median longitudinal line of dark brown commencing at apex, and terminating rather lower down than half-way; in front sage-green at base, suffused with pink, and thickly furnished with minute brown granules; mouth parts of a dingy pinkish colour.

Legs short, closely grouped together, pale yellowish; pro-legs small, grouped together, and attached to the two final segments.

Anal segment terminating with an elongated, chitinous, bifurcated wedge-shaped process, the surface of which is granulated; sage-green at base, black at tips.

The specimen described was obtained by Mr. Sydney L. Evans, at Guyra, near Inverell, and was forwarded by him to the Australian Museum, where it was received on the 12th of April, 1897. Two days afterwards it entered the pupal stage. In the interval, however, that elapsed between the date it was received and the time of its pupating, the notes and sketches necessary for a description of the creature were made. The pupa was attached to a stick by its tail, and had a silken girdle across the middle,

in which respect it might easily have been mistaken for a *Papilio*. This feature, it is well known, is not uncommon among the moths of the family Geometridæ.

In answer to a query as to its food-plant, Mr. Evans writes us as follows:—"I am sorry to say that I am unable to tell you what the food plant of the caterpillar is. I found it holding on to a blade of grass near the Guyra Lagoon, and at first sight took it for a folded leaf, but on closer inspection found it was alive, but could not decide 'which end was which,' as there was apparently no difference." Mr. G. Lyell, Junr., informs me that he has observed the larva feeding on the Peppermint Gum (*Eucalyptus piperita*, Sm.)

The moth bred out on 3rd January, 1898.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW ARANEIAD.

By W. J. RAINBOW, Entomologist.

(Plate xviii.)

Family ARGIOPIDÆ.

Genus *POLTYS*, C. Koch.

POLTYS MULTITUBERCULATUS, sp. nov.

(Pl. xviii., Figs. 2, 2a, 2b.)

♀ Cephalothorax 6·2 mm. long, 4·8 mm. broad; abdomen, 11·6 mm. long, 8·8 mm. broad.

Cephalothorax longer than broad, arched, dark brown, almost black, glossy. *Caput* arched, terminating in front with a tubercular ocular eminence, the latter 0·5 mm. high, and clothed in front with long grey hairs; commencing at base of ocular eminence and extending thence to the junction of the cephalic and thoracic segments there is, in the median line, a very conspicuous scopula, the hairs of which are long and grey. *Clypeus* broad, strongly arched, dark brown, almost black, glossy, median depression deep, radial grooves indistinct. *Marginal band* broad, and of a pale fleshy tint.

Eyes black; of these six are seated on the tubercular ocular eminence, and arranged in two rows, the lower consisting of four eyes, and these are in a curved line directed downwards and forwards; of this series the median pair are sensibly the largest of the group; each eye of the anterior row is separated from each other by a space equal to fully twice their individual diameter;